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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster II. Sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2008 for eight special political missions grouped under the thematic cluster of sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, which emanate from the decisions of the Security Council.

The estimated requirements for 2008 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $19,659,200.

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Financial overview

1. The estimated requirements for 2008 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $19,659,200 (net) and requirements by mission are detailed in the table below. The present report allows for a comparison between total requirements for 2008 compared to total requirements for 2007 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/252 and contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/61/525/Add.2) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/61/640).

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2006-31 December 2007		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2008*		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
Mission	*Appropriations* (1)	*Estimated expenditures* (2)	*Savings (deficit)* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total requirements* (4)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (5)	*Total requirements 2007* (6)	*Variance* (7)=(4)-(6)
1. Monitoring Group on Somalia	2 187.4	1 837.8	349.6	1 164.2	—	1 186.1	(21.9)
2. Panel of Experts on Liberia	2 606.9	2 267.2	339.7	853.8	—	1 318.7	(464.9)
3. Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire	2 180.4	1 811.4	369.0	1 173.1	—	1 223.6	(50.5)
4. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 714.2	2 517.8	196.4	1 480.6	—	1 423.5	57.1
5. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	3 096.1	2 387.6	708.5	1 601.2	—	1 823.6	(222.4)
6. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	7 200.8	6 486.7	714.1	3 600.2	—	3 648.8	(48.6)
7. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	4 207.0	3 586.0	621.0	2 280.7	—	2 189.1	91.6
8. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	14 829.7	14 126.9	702.8	7 505.4	—	7 623.8	(118.4)
Total requirements	**39 022.5**	**35 021.4**	**4 001.1**	**19 659.2**	**—**	**20 437.2**	**(778.0)**

1. Monitoring Group on Somalia

($1,164,200)

Background, mandate and objective

2. The Monitoring Group on Somalia was established on 22 January 2004 (see S/2004/73) pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1519 (2003), as a successor arrangement to the Panel of Experts on Somalia, after the Council's consideration of the latter's report of 4 November 2003 (S/2003/1035). The mandate

of the Group was extended by the Council in its resolutions 1558 (2004), 1587 (2005), 1630 (2005), 1676 (2006) and 1724 (2006). The Group submitted six reports to the Council through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia (S/2004/604, S/2005/153, S/2005/625, S/2006/229, S/2006/913 and S/2007/436).

3. The Monitoring Group, composed of four experts, monitors violations of measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 733 (1992). The Group reports to the Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992).

4. By its resolution 1766 (2007), the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Group, and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Monitoring Group for a further six months, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to resolution 1724 (2006) and appointing new members as necessary in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) with its mandate being as follows:

(a) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a)-(c) of resolution 1587 (2005);

(b) To continue to investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit arms embargo violations;

(c) To continue to investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with arms embargo violations;

(d) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities who violate the measures implemented by Member States in accordance with resolution 733 (1992), inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems appropriate;

(e) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts (S/2003/223 and S/2003/1035) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1425 (2002) and 1474 (2003), and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group (S/2004/604, S/2005/153, S/2005/625, S/2006/229, S/2006/913 and S/2007/436) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1519 (2003), 1558 (2004), 1587 (2005), 1630 (2005), 1676 (2006) and 1724 (2006);

(f) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo;

(g) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the arms embargo;

(h) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within 90 days from its establishment, and to submit progress reports to the Committee on a monthly basis;

(i) To submit, for the Security Council's consideration, through the Committee, a final report covering all the tasks set out above, no later than 15 days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate.

5. In a letter dated 28 September 2007 to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/575), the Secretary-General informed the Council that the members of the Group had been appointed for a period of six months.

6. The Monitoring Group is based in Nairobi with offices at the United Nations Office at Nairobi. The Group is provided with administrative and logistical support, especially for making travel arrangements, including obtaining visas and security clearance, and other administrative backup by the office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Somalia (which is based in Nairobi). Support by this office allows the Monitoring Group to follow up quickly on investigative leads.

7. During 2007, the activities of the Monitoring Group included: (a) travel to areas of concern in Kenya, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen; (b) meetings with senior government officials in the region and representatives of the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and diplomatic missions; (c) maintaining contact with knowledgeable key individuals from Somali civil society; (d) maintaining contact with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; (e) meetings with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and staff of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia; (f) meetings with representatives of regional offices of UNDP; and (g) informing the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) about its activities on a biweekly basis as well as through a midterm briefing and final report (S/2007/436).

8. The current mandate of the Monitoring Group will expire on 15 April 2008.

9. In 2008, for which the projected requirements are outlined in the present report, it is anticipated that the Monitoring Group will continue to monitor the implementation of the measures ("arms embargo") in accordance with the Security Council mandate. It is anticipated that extensive field work will be conducted and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) will be informed of its activities on a bimonthly basis. The continuation of oral midterm briefings is also anticipated, as well as submission of its final report as required by the Council, which will set forth a detailed account of its investigations and policy options to address violations of measures. The primary role of the Monitoring Group will be to collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council, to monitor and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken.

10. In carrying out its mandate, the Group cooperates with similar groups established by the Security Council and seeks the assistance of agencies and regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, the League of Arab States (LAS), IGAD, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization (WCO) and works closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia.

11. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Monitoring Group are presented below.

Objective: to prevent all delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations and to take more informed decisions related to the arms embargo	Availability to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia and the Council of reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations regarding implementation of the arms embargo by States
	Performance measure
	2006: 2 reports
	Estimate 2007: 2 reports
	Target 2008: 2 reports

Outputs

- Recommendations and assessments of progress made by States regarding violations of the arms embargo
- Refined/updated information on the draft list of violators of the arms embargo
- Recommendations, by working closely with the Committee, on additional measures to improve overall compliance with the arms embargo
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee

External factors

12. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Group and provided that the Group's investigations are unhindered.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2006-31 December 2007		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2008*		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	169.2	137.1	32.1	123.9	—	115.3	8.6
Operational costs	2 018.2	1 700.7	317.5	1 040.3	—	1 070.8	(30.5)
Total requirements	**2 187.4**	**1 837.8**	**349.6**	**1 164.2**	**—**	**1 186.1**	**(21.9)**

13. Assuming that the Group would operate for a comparable period as in 2007, the estimated requirements relating to the Group for 10 months in 2008 amount to $1,164,200 net ($1,196,800 gross).

14. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff cost for the continuation of two positions (1 General Service (Other level) and 1 General Service (Local level)) to provide research and administrative support to the Group ($123,900); fees ($618,700) and official travel ($298,600) of the four members of the Group and a consultant; and other operational and logistical support requirements ($123,000).

2. Panel of Experts on Liberia

($853,800)

Background, mandate and objective

15. The Panel of Experts on Liberia was initially established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) to carry out the functions mandated in paragraph 19 of that resolution. It was subsequently extended/re-established by the Council in its resolutions 1395 (2002) for five weeks, 1408 (2002) for three months, 1458 (2003) for another three months, 1478 (2003) for five months, 1521 (2003) for a period of five months, 1549 (2004) for six months, 1579 (2004) for six months, 1607 (2005) for six months, 1647 (2005) for six months, 1689 (2006) for six months, 1731 (2006) for six months, and by resolution 1760 (2007) until December 2007. The Panel submitted several reports to the Council (S/2001/1015, S/2002/470, S/2002/1115, S/2003/498, S/2003/779, S/2003/937 and Add.1, S/2004/396 and Corr.1, S/2004/752, S/2005/176, S/2005/360, S/2005/745, S/2006/379, S/2006/976 and S/2007/340).

16. The Panel assists the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia in overseeing the sanctions regime. The Panel reports to the Council through the Committee. Explanation of the latest mandate of the Panel is contained in Council resolution 1760 (2007), by which the Council mandated the Panel of Experts, consisting of up to three members, drawing as much as possible on the expertise of the members of the Panel of Experts reappointed pursuant to resolution 1731 (2006), to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, in order to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003), including any information relevant to the designation by the Committee of the individuals described in paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), and including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms;

(b) To assess the impact of and effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004), including particularly with respect to the assets of former President Charles Taylor;

(c) To assess the implementation of forestry legislation passed by the Liberian Congress on 19 September 2006 and signed into law by President Johnson Sirleaf on 5 October 2006, recalling that in resolution 1689 (2006) the Council

decided not to renew the measure in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) that obligated Member States to prevent the import into their territories of all round log and timber products originating in Liberia;

(d) To assess the compliance by the Government of Liberia with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, recalling that in resolution 1753 (2007) the Council had decided to terminate the measures on diamonds imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1731 (2006);

(e) To report to the Council through the Committee by 6 December 2007 on all the issues listed in the present paragraph, and to provide informal updates to the Committee as appropriate before that date;

(f) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that established on Côte d'Ivoire by the Council in its resolution 1708 (2006);

(g) To identify and make recommendations regarding areas where the capacity of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 4 of resolution 1521 (2003) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004).

17. During the first half of 2007, the activities of the Panel included extensive field work in Liberia and interaction with government officials, international partners of Liberia and civil society. Visits were also undertaken to the timber- and diamond-producing areas of Liberia to investigate any possible violations of the diamond sanctions and to assess implementation of the forestry legislation enacted in October 2006. As part of the Panel's assessment of the socio-economic and humanitarian impact of the measures, one panel member visited selected donor countries in Europe to discuss trends in the provision of international assistance in the light of reforms in governance related to the lifting of sanctions.

18. The Council allowed the timber sanctions to expire in June 2006 and confirmed that decision following a sanctions review in October 2006. Subsequently, and following a review of the sanctions measures in the Council, the Security Council lifted the diamond sanctions on 27 April 2007 through its resolution 1753 (2007). In the light of these positive developments, the Security Council decided, in it resolution 1760 (2007), to reduce the number of experts from five to three. It should be noted however, that the Council continues to call upon the Panel to assess the state of play in the timber and diamond sectors, even though the sanctions in those sectors have been lifted. In resolution 1760 (2007), the Council dropped its explicit call for a socio-economic/humanitarian impact assessment, in the light of the fact that the timber and diamond sanctions are no longer in effect. Prior to the lifting of these measures, the timber and diamond sectors were each represented by an expert. In the post-timber and post-diamond sanctions phase, it is envisaged that one expert in natural resources will provide the Council with updated information on progress in the timber and diamond sectors. Given the continuation of the arms embargo and targeted travel and financial sanctions, which will be reviewed in December 2007, as well as ongoing concerns about security sector reform, the implementation of the forestry legislation and compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, it is anticipated that, following the review of the sanctions, the Security Council will extend the mandate of the Panel beyond December 2007.

19. In 2008, for which the projected requirements are outlined below, it is anticipated that the Panel will: continue to collect information on implementation by States of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council and any violations of those measures; assess progress made towards meeting the conditions of the Council for lifting those measures; assess the implementation of the Liberian forestry legislation as well as Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; and make recommendations on how capacity of States can be strengthened to facilitate implementation of the remaining sanctions.

20. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with similar groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire. It also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of United Nations entities, international financial institutions and regional and intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), ICAO and INTERPOL. It also works closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in the exercise of its mandate.

21. The Panel of Experts undertakes most of its work in Liberia and thus benefits from synergies made possible by the presence of UNMIL, which assists the Panel by providing office space and information and communications technology equipment, arranging for ground and helicopter transportation and security when needed and for other administrative arrangements, thus enhancing the ability of the Panel to conduct field work essential to its mandate and to quickly follow up on investigative leads. The Panel also benefits from substantive political briefings from UNMIL, as well as interaction with UNMIL staff in the military, environmental and other fields.

22. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Panel of Experts are presented below.

Objective: to improve (a) the effectiveness of the relevant sanctions measures and (b) progress made towards meeting the conditions or benchmarks of the Security Council to lift those sanctions.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia and the Security Council (i) to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations, and (ii) to take more informed decisions related to the sanctions	(a) Satisfaction expressed by the Committee and the Security Council via the number of citations in Council resolutions on the quality of the Panel's report *Performance measure* 2006: 1 Estimate 2007: 1 Target 2008: 1

(b) Enhanced capacity of Liberia to meet the conditions/benchmarks of the council to lift those sanctions	(b) Number of conditions/benchmarks met to lift sanctions *Performance measure* 2006: 1 Estimate 2007: 1 Target 2008: 1

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of the Security Council's relevant sanctions measures
- Assessment of progress made towards the goals described in Council resolution 1521 (2003) concerning the peace process as well as the diamond and timber sectors
- Monitoring the implementation of and enforcement of the freezing of assets imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1532 (2004)
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee

External factors

23. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the Panel's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2006-31 December 2007		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2008*		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Operational costs	2 606.9	2 267.2	339.7	853.8	—	1 318.7	(464.9)
Total requirements	**2 606.9**	**2 267.2**	**339.7**	**853.8**	**—**	**1 318.7**	**(464.9)**

24. In anticipation that the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia will be extended beyond December 2007 and that it would operate for a comparable period as in 2007, the estimated requirements relating to the Panel for 10 months in 2008 amount to $853,800 net.

25. That amount would provide for the services of three members of the Panel and 10 work/months of specialized expertise not otherwise available to the Panel, including their travel ($782,400), general temporary assistance for engaging two local assistants who would assist the Panel and the consultant by travelling to remote areas, assisting with the interviews of the local population and collecting

data regarding levels of security/violence as well as up-to-date statistics on demobilization, disarmament and reintegration for further analysis and reporting by the Panel ($22,000), and other operational costs such as communications, transportation and miscellaneous supplies and services ($49,400).

3. Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

($1,173,100)

Background, mandate and objective

26. The Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1584 (2005), consisting of three members for an initial period of six months. Having considered the report of the Group (S/2005/699), the Security Council, by its resolution 1632 (2005) decided to extend the mandate of the Group until 15 December 2005. Following submission of a written update of 29 November 2005 (later published as S/2006/204), the Group of Experts was re-established by the Security Council in resolution 1643 (2005), consisting of five members, with expertise on arms, diamonds, finance, customs, and civil aviation, for a period of six months to perform the mandate contained in the same resolution.

27. After its consideration of the Group's reports (S/2006/735 and S/2006/964), by its resolution 1727 (2006), the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group for a further period of six months, with the mandate as follows:

(a) To exchange information with the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces in the context of their monitoring mandate set out in paragraphs 2 and 12 of resolution 1609 (2005);

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, on flows of arms and related materiel, on provision of assistance, advice or training related to military activities, on networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1572 (2004), and on the sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire, for purchases of arms and related materiel and activities;

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1572 (2004) and by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(d) To seek further information regarding the action taken by States with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 1643 (2005);

(e) To report to the Security Council in writing before 15 June 2007, through the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire on the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraphs 7, 9 and 11 of its resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005), with recommendations in this regard;

(f) To keep the Committee regularly updated on its activities;

(g) To provide the Committee in its reports with evidence of any violations of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);

(h) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that established on Liberia by the Council in its resolutions 1521 (2003) and 1579 (2004);

(i) To monitor the implementation of the individual measures set out in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004).

28. Having considered the report of the Group submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 (e) of its resolution 1727 (2006) (S/2007/349), the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group until 31 October 2007. The mandate has recently been further extended until 31 October 2008 by the Council in its resolution 1782 (2007).

29. During 2006, the activities of the Group centred on investigating a number of cases to establish if violations of Security Council sanctions had occurred. As a result of its investigations, the Group concluded that no gross violations of the sanctions had occurred, although Côte d'Ivoire ports, airports and land borders were easy to penetrate and vulnerable.

30. During 2007, the Group similarly found that no gross violations of the sanctions had occurred. However, a number of the inspections carried out by the experts and the impartial forces in Côte d'Ivoire were obstructed, and following the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement on 4 March 2007 (see S/2007/144), some activities of the Group of Experts were hindered.

31. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts exchanges information with UNOCI and the French forces. It cooperates with other similar groups established by the Security Council, in particular the Panel of Experts on Liberia. The Group also seeks information from banks and other private financial institutions to verify implementation of the financial restrictions imposed by the Council in its resolution 1572 (2004). In the field, the Group also benefits with logistic support from UNDP offices. In Togo it has also liaised with the United Nations Resident Coordinator and in Liberia with UNMIL during the course of a joint investigation with the Panel of Experts on Liberia. It also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as ECOWAS, the African Union, LAS, IGAD, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL and WCO.

32. In 2008, the Group's main role will continue to be to collect information on implementation by States of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council, and to consider ways of improving the capabilities of States to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in its resolution 1572 (2004).

33. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Group of Experts are presented below.

Objective: to improve the effectiveness of the relevant sanctions measures (arms embargo, travel ban on and freezing of assets of designated individuals) and to gauge progress made towards lifting those measures.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations and to take more informed decisions related to the sanctions measures	Availability to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and the Security Council of reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations regarding the implementation of the sanctions *Performance measures* 2006: 3 reports Estimate 2007: 3 reports Target 2008: 3 reports

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violations of the Council's relevant sanctions measures
- Assessment of progress made towards the full implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements
- Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by the Council in its resolution 1572 (2004)
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee

External factors

34. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations are unhindered.

Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2006-31 December 2007		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2008*		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	113.7	69.3	44.4	108.9	—	113.7	(4.8)
Operational costs	2 066.7	1 742.1	324.6	1 064.2	—	1 109.9	(45.7)
Total requirements	**2 180.4**	**1 811.4**	**369.0**	**1 173.1**	**—**	**1 223.6**	**(50.5)**

35. By the end of 2007, the Group is expected to have operated for approximately nine months in 2007, while the budgeted period of operation was 9.5 months. In anticipation that the mandate of the Group will be extended into 2008 for a similar period of time as the Group was in operation in 2007, the estimated requirements relating to the Group for nine months in 2008 amount to $1,173,100 net ($1,188,200 gross).

36. These amounts would provide for salaries and common staff cost for the continuation of one P-3 Political Affairs Officer position, which would provide substantive backstopping and support to the Group ($108,900); fees ($577,200) and official travel ($412,900) of the five members of the Group and a consultant, official travel ($52,800) and other operational and logistical support requirements ($21,300).

4. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,480,600)

Background, mandate and objective

37. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1533 (2004), and extended or re-established pursuant to Council resolutions 1552 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1616 (2005), 1654 (2006), 1698 (2006) and 1771 (2007). The Group, initially comprised of four members, was expanded pursuant to Council resolution 1596 (2005) and comprises five members. The current mandate of the Group stipulated in Council resolution 1771 (2007) expires on 15 February 2008.

38. The mandate of the Group of Experts as reflected in resolution 1698 (2006) requests the Group to continue fulfilling its mandate as defined in resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005) and 1649 (2005), to update regularly the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo on its work and to report to the Council in writing, through the Committee, by 20 December 2006 and again before 10 July 2007. The Group submitted its first interim report on 25 January 2007 (S/2007/40), a second interim report on 2 May 2007 and its final report on 18 July 2007 (S/2007/423). It is recalled that, by its resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1616 (2005) and 1649 (2005), the Council had mandated the Group of Experts:

(a) To examine and analyse information gathered by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) in the context of its monitoring mandate;

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, countries of the region and, as necessary, in other countries, in cooperation with the Governments of those countries, flows of arms and related materiel, as well as networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 20 of its resolution 1493 (2003);

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States interested, in particular those of the region, to ensure that the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 20 of its resolution 1493 (2003) are effectively implemented;

(d) To report to the Council in writing, through the Committee, on the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 20 of its resolution 1493 (2003) and on the implementation of the measures set out in paragraphs 1, 6, 10, 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005), with recommendations in that regard, including information on the sources of financing, such as from natural resources, which are funding the illicit trade of arms;

(e) To keep the Committee frequently updated on its activities;

(f) To exchange with MONUC, as appropriate, information that might be of use in the fulfilment of its monitoring mandate as described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1533 (2004);

(g) To provide the Committee in its reports with a list, with supporting evidence, of those found to have violated the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 20 of its resolution 1493 (2003) and those found to have supported them in such activities for possible future measures by the Council;

(h) Within its capabilities and without prejudice to the execution of the other tasks in its mandate, to assist the Committee in the designation of the leaders referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1649 (2005).

39. In its resolution 1698 (2006), the Security Council requested the Group of Experts, in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of neighbouring States, the World Bank, MONUC and private sector actors:

(a) To include in its report to be submitted by 20 December 2006 further recommendations based on paragraphs 158 and 159 of its report dated 18 July 2006 (S/2006/525), on feasible and effective measures the Council might impose to prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources to finance armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through a certificate of origin regime;

(b) To include in the above-mentioned report an assessment of the relative importance of the exploitation of natural resources to the armed groups as compared with other sources of income.

40. In paragraph 17 of its resolution 1698 (2006), the Council requested its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, as well as the Group of Experts, within its capabilities and without prejudice to the execution of the other tasks in its mandate, to assist the Committee in the designation of the individuals referred to in paragraph 13 of the resolution by making any useful information known without delay to the Committee.

41. In its interim report (S/2007/40), the Group of Experts included further recommendations based on paragraphs 158 and 159 of its report dated 18 July 2006 (S/2006/525), on feasible and effective measures the Council might impose to prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources financing armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through a certificate of origin regime. The Group also included in the interim report an assessment of the relative importance of the exploitation of natural resources to the armed groups as compared to other sources of income. In its second interim report, discussed in the Committee on 2 May 2007, the Group of Experts expressed the view that the sanctions regime could gain relevance and credibility only through an increase in the political will and capacity of the international community with

respect to its implementation and enforcement. In its final report of 18 July 2007 (S/2007/423), the Group focused on investigations on the illicit transfer of embargoed materials, assistance for such violations that include aspects related to cross-border movements, civil aviation and financial activities, violations of international civil aviation standards, as well as on individuals who recruit or use children in violation of international law and on leaders of armed groups who prevent their combatants from disarming.

42. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts works closely with MONUC, which was assigned by the Council in its resolutions 1493 (2003), 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005) and 1698 (2006) to play a crucial role in the implementation of the arms embargo, in particular its monitoring, enforcement and information exchange. The Group also cooperates with and seeks the assistance of agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, LAS, IGAD, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL and WCO. It also works closely with the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

43. Aside from substantive collaboration with MONUC, the Group of Experts benefits from administrative synergies with MONUC, as it assists the Group with ground transport, travel arrangements and armed escort for special field missions. The Group also benefits from administrative services made available by UNDP.

44. In 2008, for which the projected requirements are outlined below, it is anticipated that the main tasks of the Group of Experts will be to collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, to investigate and analyse information regarding flows of arms and operation of networks in violation of the Council's relevant arms embargo and to make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken, including on individuals who recruit or use children in violation of international law and on leaders of armed groups who prevent their combatants from disarming.

45. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Group of Experts are presented below.

Objective: to stop and prevent the supply of arms and any related materiel or assistance to armed groups operating in North and South Kivu and in Ituri and to groups not party to the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up actions and to take more informed decisions related to measures aimed at achieving compliance with resolutions 1493 (2003), 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1649 (2005), 1698 (2006) and 1771 (2007)	Availability to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to the resolution 1553 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Council itself of reports with up-to-date and accurate information regarding sanctions violations and on implementation measures undertaken by States *Performance measures* 2006: 2 reports Estimate 2007: 2 reports Target 2008: 2 reports and 2 updates as required by the Security Council

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of the Council's relevant sanctions measures
- Recommendations on how States might improve implementation of the arms embargo, travel restrictions and freezing of assets
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee

External factors

46. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2006-31 December 2007		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2008*		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*3=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	168.8	137.6	31.2	120.9	—	85.0	35.9
Operational costs	2 545.4	2 380.2	165.2	1 359.7	—	1 338.5	21.2
Total requirements	**2 714.2**	**2 517.8**	**196.4**	**1 480.6**	**—**	**1 423.5**	**57.1**

47. By the end of 2007, the Group of Experts will have operated approximately 10 months in 2007. In anticipation that the mandate of the Group will be extended or renewed beyond 15 February 2008, and that the Group would operate for a comparable period as in 2007, the estimated requirements relating to the Group for 10 months in 2008 amount to $1,480,600 net ($1,497,400 gross). These resources would provide for staffing costs of one P-3 Political Affairs Officer ($120,900), fees of the five members of the Group as well as two consultants for an aggregate of 18 work/months of specialized services ($640,300), their travel ($602,700), official travel of the Political Affairs Officer ($77,500), and other operational costs, such as local transportation, communications and miscellaneous supplies and services ($39,200).

5. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

($1,601,200)

Background, mandate and objective

48. The Panel of Experts on the Sudan was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1591 (2005), by which the Council requested the Secretary-

General to appoint for a period of six months a panel comprised of four members to be based in Addis Ababa, which would operate under the direction of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and carry out the tasks assigned in paragraph 3 (b) of the resolution. Subsequently, the mandate of the Panel was extended by the Council in its resolution 1651 (2005) until 29 March 2006, in resolution 1665 (2006) until 29 September 2006, in resolution 1713 (2006) until 29 September 2007, and in resolution 1779 (2007) until 15 October 2008.

49. In resolution 1591 (2005), the Security Council mandated the Panel to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee in monitoring implementation of the measures in paragraphs 3 (d), 3 (e) and 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), and to make recommendations to the Committee on actions the Council might want to consider;

(b) To provide a midterm briefing on its work to the Committee, an interim report no later than 90 days after adoption of the resolution and a final report to be submitted no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Council through the Committee with its findings and recommendations;

(c) To coordinate its activities as appropriate with ongoing operations of the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS).

50. During 2007, the activities of the Panel included extensive field work in the Sudan, including multiple visits to Darfur, and interactions with government officials, AMIS, international staff from a number of different organizations working in Darfur, interested Member States and civil society. In pursuance of its mandate, the Panel also travelled to States of the region (Chad and Eritrea) for meetings with government officials and other stakeholders. The Panel prepared two interim reports, which were not published as documents of the Security Council, and a final report (S/2007/584) and interacted with the Committee on a regular basis.

51. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel seeks the cooperation and assistance of government authorities, diplomatic missions, bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society, the private sector, media, as well as other relevant parties in the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Sudan. It also seeks the cooperation and assistance of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS).

52. The Panel is based in Addis Ababa, where it benefits from synergies made possible through co-location at the Economic Commission for Africa, which assists the Panel by providing office space and the use of information and communications technology equipment, securing ground transportation and making arrangements for travel, including obtaining visas and security clearance, and for other administrative arrangements, thus enhancing the ability of the Panel to follow up quickly on investigative leads. The Panel is also mandated by the Security Council to travel regularly to El Fasher and other areas in the Sudan. During the periods when it is in the Sudan, the Panel receives substantive political briefings from UNMIS. In addition, UNMIS assists the Panel with essential administrative support while it is in the Sudan, including in the areas of security, transportation and office space.

53. By the end of June 2007, the Panel had completed approximately six months of operation and was expected to be operational for two additional months in 2007,

for a total of eight months. After its consideration of the latest report of the Panel (S/2006/795), by its resolution 1713 (2006), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel until 29 September 2007 and also decided to add a fifth member to it. By its resolution 1779 (2007) the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel until 15 October 2008.

54. In 2008, for which the projected requirements are outlined below, it is anticipated that the Panel's primary role will continue to be to collect information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council and possible violations, to make recommendations to the Committee on future action the Council may wish to consider and to coordinate its activities with the ongoing operations of AMIS and with the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) once that operation is established.

55. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Panel of Experts are presented below.

Objective: to facilitate a reduction in armed conflict in the Sudan by monitoring the implementation of and making recommendations on improving measures aimed at limiting the flow of arms to the states of Northern, Southern and Western Darfur and restricting the movement and activities of individuals who constitute a threat to the peace process or who commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action regarding alleged violations of measures and to take more informed decisions related to the measures and to fine-tune its measures	Availability to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and the Security Council of reports with up-to-date and accurate information containing findings and recommendations regarding the implementation of measures by States *Performance measures* 2006: 3 reports Estimate 2007: 3 reports Target 2008: 3 reports

Outputs

- Investigations related to the implementation or violation of the Council's relevant sanctions measures
- Monitoring the implementation and enforcement of the travel ban and freezing of assets imposed by the Council in paragraph 3 of its resolution 1591 (2005)
- Recommendations on how States might improve implementation of the Council's relevant arms embargo
- Reports to the Security Council, through the Committee

External factors

56. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, and provided that the Panel's investigations are not hindered by adverse security situations.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2006-31 December 2007		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2008*		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*3=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	474.5	290.4	184.1	227.3	—	276.3	(49.0)
Operational costs	2 621.6	2 097.2	524.4	1 373.9	—	1 547.3	(173.4)
Total requirements	**3 096.1**	**2 387.6**	**708.5**	**1 601.2**	**—**	**1 823.6**	**(222.4)**

57. The current mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan expires on 15 October 2008. In anticipation that the Panel would operate for a comparable period as in 2007 (eight months), the estimated requirements relating to the Panel for eight months in 2008 amount to $1,601,200 net ($1,634,300 gross).

58. That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of three positions (1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Local level)), to provide administrative support to the Panel members ($227,300), fees ($655,100) and official travel ($572,400) of the five members of the Panel and two consultants (one senior investigative consultant and one aviation consultant), travel of staff ($79,000) and other operational and logistical support requirements ($67,400).

6. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

($3,600,200)

Background, mandate and objective

59. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team was established on 15 March 2004 pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1526 (2004), as a successor arrangement to the Monitoring Group established pursuant to Council resolution 1363 (2001) and extended by resolutions 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003). The Monitoring Team, composed of eight experts and based in New York, assists the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities in the fulfilment of its mandate.

60. The Committee was initially established to oversee implementation by States of the measures imposed with respect to members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, in areas of the freezing of financial assets, the prevention of the entry into or the transit through their territories, as well as the prevention of the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer of arms and related materiel. In its resolution 1617 (2005), the Security Council reaffirmed the mandate of the Committee as strengthened by it in its resolution 1526 (2004) to include a central role in assessing information for

the Council's review regarding effective implementation of the measures, as well as in recommending improvements to them. In its resolution 1735 (2006), the Council reiterated the existing mandatory measures.

61. To support the Committee, and with a view to improving the implementation of the measures set out in its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1526 (2004) and 1617 (2005), the Security Council, by its resolution 1617 (2005), requested the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Monitoring Team. In annex II to its resolution 1735 (2006), by which it extended the mandate of the Monitoring Team until June of 2008, the Council sets out the responsibilities of the Team as follows:

(a) To collate, assess, monitor and report on and make recommendations regarding implementation of the measures, including implementation of the measures in paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 1735 (2006) as it pertains to preventing the criminal misuse of the Internet by Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden, the Taliban, and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with them, to pursue case studies, as appropriate; and to explore in depth any other relevant issues as directed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999);

(b) To submit a comprehensive programme of work to the Committee for its review and approval, as necessary, in which the Monitoring Team should detail the activities envisaged in order to fulfil its responsibilities, including proposed travel, based on close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Group of Experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to avoid duplication and reinforce synergies;

(c) To submit, in writing, two comprehensive, independent reports to the Committee, one by 30 September 2007 and the other by 31 March 2008, on implementation by States of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 1735 (2006), including specific recommendations for improved implementation of the measures and possible new measures;

(d) To analyse reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003), the checklists submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005), and other information submitted by Member States to the Committee as instructed by it;

(e) To work closely and share information with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the 1540 Committee's Group of Experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to identify areas of convergence and overlap and to help to facilitate concrete coordination, including in the area of reporting, among the Committee, the Security Council established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004);

(f) To assist the Committee with its analysis of non-compliance with the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 1735 (2006) by collating information collected from Member States and submitting case studies, both on its own initiative and upon the Committee's request, to the Committee for its review;

(g) To present to the Committee recommendations, which could be used by Member States to assist them with the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 1735 (2006) and in preparing proposed additions to the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) (the "Consolidated List");

(h) To consult with Member States in advance of travel to selected Member States, based on its programme of work as approved by the Committee;

(i) To encourage Member States to submit names and additional identifying information for inclusion in the Consolidated List, as instructed by the Committee;

(j) To study and report to the Committee on the changing nature of the threat of Al-Qaida and the Taliban and the best measures to confront it, including by developing a dialogue with relevant scholars and academic bodies, in consultation with the Committee;

(k) To consult with Member States and other relevant organizations, including regular dialogue with representatives in New York and in capitals, taking into account their comments, especially regarding any issues that might be contained in the Monitoring Team's reports referred to in paragraph (c) above;

(l) To consult with Member States' intelligence and security services, including through regional forums, in order to facilitate the sharing of information and to strengthen enforcement of the measures;

(m) To consult with relevant representatives of the private sector, including financial institutions, to learn about the practical implementation of the assets freeze and to develop recommendations for the strengthening of that measure;

(n) To work with relevant international and regional organizations in order to promote awareness of, and compliance with, the measures;

(o) To assist other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, and their expert panels, upon request, with enhancing their cooperation with INTERPOL, referred to in resolution 1699 (2006);

(p) To report to the Committee, on a regular basis or when the Committee so requests, through oral and/or written briefings on the work of the Monitoring Team, including its visits to Member States and its activities;

(q) Any other responsibility identified by the Committee.

62. It is expected that the Security Council will extend the mandate of the Monitoring Team beyond June 2008 when the current mandate of the Team expires.

63. In carrying out its work and in preparing its reports, the Monitoring Team seeks cooperation and assistance from Government authorities and relevant international and regional organizations. It also interacts closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate established pursuant to resolution 1535 (2004) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts. In 2007, the Monitoring Team further strengthened its cooperative arrangements with INTERPOL. The heightened level of cooperation with other international and regional organizations, such as ICAO and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) has further improved information-sharing. Currently, the Team maintains formal contacts with 15 international and regional organizations. The

Monitoring Team regularly shares information and experience gained through regional meetings of intelligence and security agencies with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999).

64. From October 2006 to date the Team has convened two regional meetings of heads and deputy heads of the intelligence and security services of two groups of countries to discuss the threat from Al-Qaida and Al-Qaida-related groups and implementation issues: one with officials from the Middle East, North Africa and Pakistan, and another with officials from five States in the South-East Asian region, which was the first meeting of this group. The cooperative arrangements introduced by the Monitoring Team are highly valued by the Committee.

65. In its resolution 1735 (2006), the Security Council mandated the Monitoring Team to submit two comprehensive reports to the Committee, in addition to the six reports already submitted. The seventh report is before the Committee and the eighth report will be submitted by 31 March 2008.

66. In 2008, it is anticipated that the Monitoring Team will continue to operate under the direction of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it as specified above. The Team's primary role is to collect and analyse information on implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council and to make recommendations for consideration by the Committee on action to be taken and by the Council on how to further improve the current sanctions regime.

67. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Monitoring Team are presented below.

Objective: to prevent terrorist activities perpetrated by individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 1267 (1999) and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1735 (2006)	(a) Greater engagement by Member States with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and the Monitoring Team in improving sanctions implementation expressed by the number of States reporting to the Committee or the Monitoring Team on compliance issues *Performance measures* 2006: 81 States Estimate 2007: 60 States Target 2008: 60 States

(b) Improved support provided to the Committee in its monitoring responsibilities, and through the Committee to the Security Council	(b) (i) Adoption by the Security Council of an increased number of recommendations formulated by the Monitoring Team to improve the sanctions regime *Performance measures* 2006: 11 recommendations Estimate 2007: additional 6 recommendations Target 2008: additional 6 recommendations (ii) Broader engagement of regional organizations with the work of the Committee 2006: 7 regional and subregional organizations Estimate 2007: additional 5 regional and subregional organizations Target 2008: additional 5 regional and subregional organizations

Outputs

- Reports to the Committee, including specific case studies, related to the implementation of or non-compliance with the Council's relevant resolutions
- Checklists submitted by Member States pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005)
- Recommendations on improvements to the measures and their implementation
- Analysis of compliance by States through reports submitted by Member States pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003) and through checklists submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 1617 (2005);
- Other substantive papers at the request of the Committee
- Recommendations for addition to the Consolidated List

External factors

68. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Team, and provided that its gathering and analysing of relevant information are not hindered by adverse political and security situations.

Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2006-31 December 2007		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2008*		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	1 902.9	1 766.5	136.4	1 169.0	—	1 137.7	31.3
Operational costs	5 297.9	4 720.2	577.7	2 431.2	—	2 511.1	(79.9)
Total requirements	**7 200.8**	**6 486.7**	**714.1**	**3 600.2**	**—**	**3 648.8**	**(48.6)**

69. In anticipation that the mandate of the Monitoring Team will be extended beyond June 2008, the estimated requirements relating to the Team for 2008 amount to $3,600,200 net ($3,405,200 gross).

70. These amounts would provide for salaries and common staff cost for the continuation of 10 positions (1 P-5, 4 P-3 and 5 General Service (Other level)) to provide research and administrative support to the Monitoring Team ($1,169,000); fees ($1,391,800) and official travel ($437,400) of the eight members of the Team, official travel of the Committee and staff ($272,900), and other operational and logistical support requirements ($329,100).

7. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction

($2,280,700)

Background, mandate and objective

71. By its resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council decided to establish, for a period of two years, a Committee of the Council, consisting of all members of the Council, which would report to it on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution; also decided that all States should refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempted to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery; and called upon States to present a first report to the Committee no later than six months from the adoption of the resolution on steps they had taken or intended to take to implement the resolution.

72. In April 2006, the Security Council, by its resolution 1673 (2006), extended the mandate of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for two years. The Committee decided to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), specifically through a programme of work that included the compilation of information on the status of States' implementation of all aspects of the resolution — outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation.

73. In accordance with the guidelines for the conduct of its work adopted in 2004, the Committee receives and examines the national reports of Member States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). To that end, eight experts were recruited to assist the Committee in its examination of the reports.

74. Over the past three years and particularly following intensified efforts from 2006 onwards by the Committee in outreach, dialogue and cooperation, there has been a significant increase in the global awareness of the resolutions and progress in reporting and implementation activities, resulting in an enhancement of domestic measures and controls, the adoption of new and improved national legislations, and greater coordination and cooperation among States, regions and subregions, including with international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, their means of delivery and related materials as well as the denial of access to them by non-State actors.

75. As of July 2007, the Committee had received national reports from 136 Member States and one organization. Eighty-five Member States have submitted additional information in their second reports. Activities undertaken and strategies used to facilitate reporting include the implementation programme based on regional seminars organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, as well as the common strategy approach organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in conjunction with the Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities. The latter approach has proved cost-effective and complementary to activities organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs by lowering overhead and determining synergies in content and processes which were welcomed by States to minimize burdens of implementation of these Security Council resolutions. This is particularly significant in the next six months for the Committee's April 2008 report and end of year mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, when both Committees are accelerating approaches to all States for additional information and assistance requests.

76. The success of three regional seminars organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs in China, Ghana and Peru during 2006 led to demand for follow-up workshops to address subregional specific issues. To meet this demand the Committee strengthened its outreach activities and held one subregional workshop in Jamaica in May 2007, which addressed Caribbean-specific reporting and implementation challenges with particular focus on trans-shipment issues and assistance. Furthermore, subregional workshops will take place in Jordan and Botswana in 2007 and four workshops are planned for 2008 to assist the South American Common Market, Pacific Island, Asian and African States. Funding for the participation of States in these activities has and will continue to come from extrabudgetary sources.

77. During 2007 inroads were made with incorporating participation by and cooperating with international and regional organizations and other entities as well as with NGOs in order to improve reporting, support assistance and other implementation activities. These organizations and entities include the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, WCO, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum, the Caribbean Community, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Group of Eight and the African Union. Lessons learned, good practices and implementation experience have been widely shared and assistance needs better identified. Requests for participation by the Chairman of the Committee and its experts in international and regional conferences, seminars and workshops to inform on the resolutions and to focus on further actions needed from States have risen dramatically. Specific focus meetings were also held in July 2007 between the Committee and donor and recipient States as well as with NGOs to further the assistance and capacity-building efforts. This will remain a crucial area of emphasis over the remaining months of the Committee's current mandate and even beyond.

78. The Committee has continued to update its website and is currently undergoing a complete revamping to promote better navigation, user-friendliness and consistency with other United Nations websites. The website content has also been

improved with the addition of a legislative database containing links to public sources of relevant information about national legislative and other regulatory measures of the States that have submitted reports to the Committee, thereby promoting and facilitating the exchange of information on States' implementation efforts.

79. Reporting has seen a slight increase, from 132 to 136 first reports. The inability of some States to fulfil this obligation is primarily due to lack of capacity and resources. Increased efforts are being undertaken to provide assistance and capacity-building through specifically tailored workshops focusing on reporting and resource needs as well as bilateral assistance and other assistance provision through international, regional and non-governmental organizations.

80. There has been a minimal increase from 84 to 85 States providing additional reports on their national efforts in implementation. Efforts are currently under way to encourage further information reporting with a particular focus on obtaining additional information on compliance with the resolution requirements for inclusion in the report to the Security Council at the conclusion of the Committee's mandate in April 2008.

81. The number of entries in the legislative database did not increase in the first half of 2007 but it is expected that the target of 130 entries should be reached by year end.

82. There has been a substantial increase in activities within regions to promote implementation and compliance with the resolution. One subregional seminar has been arranged and participation in over 20 other implementation activities took place in the first half of 2007.

83. The mandate of the Committee will expire on 27 April 2008, as indicated in resolution 1673 (2006). The Committee is required to submit to the Council a report on compliance with resolution 1540 (2004) through the achievements of the implementation of its requirements. The Security Council will at that time determine if the mandate is to be extended, and if so, for how long and under what conditions.

84. The objective, expected accomplishments and the indicators of achievement of the Committee are presented below.

Objective: to prevent non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and to promote effective multilateral cooperation in addressing that threat.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Compliance with reporting requirement of resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006) by Member States	(a) (i) Increase in total number of reports submitted by Member States on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006). *Performance measures* 2006: 134 reports Estimate 2007: 155 reports Target 2008: 160 reports

	(ii) Detailed and additional information on national efforts to implement the resolution
	Performance measures
	2006: 86 updates on States actions
	Estimate 2007: 100 updates on States actions
	Target 2008: 110 updates on States actions

Outputs

- Matrices and examination processes of national reports to the Committee
- Committee website
- Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee
- Reports of the Chairman of the Committee to the Security Council
- Database of specific information on national efforts to implement the resolution

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhancement in the capacity of Member States to implement the requirements and obligations of the resolution	(b) (i) Increase in number of new or refined offers and requests of assistance
	Performance measures
	2006: 46 offers, 28 requests
	Estimate 2007: 46 offers, 39 requests
	Target 2008: 50 offers, 45 requests
	(ii) Enhanced legislation in Member States to implement resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006)
	Performance measures
	2006: Not available
	Estimate 2007: 130 entries
	Target 2008: 140 entries
	(iii) Increased activities with countries and regions to promote implementation and compliance with the resolution
	Performance measures
	2006: 3 workshops by the Office for Disarmament Affairs
	Estimate 2007: 3 workshops by the Office for Disarmament Affairs
	Target 2008: 4 workshops by the Office for Disarmament Affairs

	(iv) Increased measures of cooperation with organizations and other entities *Performance measures* 2006: 11 individual missions Estimate 2007: 21 individual missions Target 2008: 45 individual missions

Outputs

- Offers and requests received where a clearing house function is required
- Legislative database of information on national legislative efforts to implement the resolution
- Outreach activities
- Assistance to States regarding legislation regulations and control measures
- Participation in events organized by regional, subregional, intergovernmental organizations and other entities
- Collaboration with international, regional and subregional organizations

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Increased synergy, contact and coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), as mandated by the Security Council in its resolutions 1526 (2004) and 1566 (2004), recent Security Council presidential statements and other relevant Council documents	(c) Increase in activities in terms of the common strategy particularly with non-reporting States *Performance measures* 2006: Not available Estimate 2007: 2 joint visits by experts Target 2008: 3 joint visits by experts

Outputs

- Participation in activities with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)
- Liaison with non-reporting States

External factors

85. The objectives would be achieved on the assumption that the political environment is supportive of the Committee's efforts; that Member States implement the requirements and respond to the invitations and obligations of the resolution and further recommendations from the Committee; and that national institutions are supportive of the issues of concern in resolution 1540 (2004).

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2006-31 December 2007		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2008*		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
	Appropriations	*Estimated expenditures*	*Savings (deficit)*	*Total requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
Category of expenditure	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	884.0	1 165.8	(281.8)	616.1	—	598.6	17.5
Operational costs	3 036.1	2 424.1	612.0	1 664.6	—	1 590.5	74.1
Total requirements	**3 920.1**	**3 589.9**	**330.2**	**2 280.7**	**—**	**2 189.1**	**91.6**

86. The estimated requirements relating to the support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) for a one-year period on the assumption that the Security Council will extend the mandate until the end of 2008 amount to $2,280,700 net ($2,378,600 gross). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff cost for the continuation of three staff (2 P-3 and 1 General Service (Local level)) as well as one of the eight experts ($616,100); fees of the remaining seven experts ($1,263,700); travel of experts ($120,000); official travel of the Chairman and/or the members of the Committee to represent the Committee at meetings related to the mandate of the Committee ($50,000), as well as for travel of Committee members and staff to conduct outreach activities ($75,000); and other operational and logistical support requirements ($154,900).

8. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

($7,505,400)

Background, mandate and objective

87. In its resolution 1535 (2004), the Security Council endorsed the report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on its revitalization (S/2004/124) and established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate as a special political mission for an initial period ending 31 December 2007, subject to a comprehensive review by the Council by December 2005. In December 2005 the Secretary-General asked the Committee to consider declaring the Executive Directorate fully operational. The Security Council in its presidential statement of 21 December 2005 (S/PRST/2005/64), endorsed the report prepared by the Committee and forwarded to the Council (S/2005/800) on 16 December 2005 and agreed with its conclusions.

88. The Security Council has reviewed the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate on an annual basis since December 2005. The Council conducted a second review of the Executive Directorate in 2006. It will conduct its third review in December 2007, at which time it will also consider extending the Executive Directorate's mandate so that the work to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and review the status of implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) can go forward.

89. In the context of monitoring implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), the Executive Directorate continues to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to Member States seeking support from donors and/or providers (international organizations or Member States) to help them implement all provisions of relevant resolutions. The Executive Directorate also continues to build a broader and deeper network of relationships with other United Nations entities engaged in the global fight against terrorism within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force established under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288.

90. The Executive Directorate is also intensifying its relationships with other international, regional and subregional organizations with a view to helping the constituent Member States of these organizations to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and to obtaining information on the status of implementation of those resolutions. Furthermore, the Executive Directorate submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee a global review of the status of Member States' ratification of the 13 international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols. The review shows that ratifications have increased dramatically since the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1535 (2004) establishing the Executive Directorate, and resolution 1624 (2005).

91. The Counter-Terrorism Committee has authorized the Executive Directorate to conduct visits to Member States that enhance dialogue between the Committee and Member States, increase the Committee's ability to assume a more proactive role in monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and promote vibrant interactive exchanges between the Executive Directorate, Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations. The Committee has authorized visits to 16 Member States for 2007 and 2008, and approved general guidelines and procedures for conducting those visits. The reports on the 18 visits (as of September 2007) conducted by the Executive Directorate to Member States over the past three years include information from other participating United Nations entities and specialized agencies, such as the experts of the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004), experts from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Global Programme against Money Laundering) and other international organizations, such as INTERPOL, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The Executive Directorate's reports on visits complement its analyses of reports submitted to the Committee by Member States since 2001, which now total over 800.

92. The Executive Directorate has also prepared — on the basis of Member States' reports, its own on-site visits and other information provided by international, regional and subregional organizations — highly detailed preliminary implementation assessments for all 192 Member States, plus one non-Member State, the Cook Islands. These assessments help the Committee to review the capacity of Member States to implement the Security Council resolutions mandating the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate, specifically analysing implementation of different aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), such as national laws and operational measures pertaining to finance, customs, immigration, border control, extradition, police and law enforcement, illegal arms trafficking, cargo controls, port facilities, airport security procedures and infrastructure, airline security measures and many other elements related to the global counter-terrorism

effort. The assessment shared with each Member State highlights the efforts achieved to implement relevant Security Council resolutions and the gaps that still remain to be overcome in the future.

93. On the basis of the 193 completed preliminary implementation assessments, the Executive Directorate has also prepared the first global assessment of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee has requested that the Executive Directorate update this initial global assessment on an annual basis, preferably at the end of each year, to help the Committee prepare its new work programme for the coming year and to guide the Directorate in the preparation of its work programme as well.

94. The Executive Directorate has organized one informal meeting of the Committee with a subregional organization, its Member States and donors/providers, aimed at facilitating the provision of technical assistance to Member States. It is planning to hold another informal Committee meeting, with another subregional organization, to build on the success of the first meeting held on 11 July 2007 in New York. The Executive Directorate is also planning the fifth special meeting of the Committee, which is to be held at Nairobi at the end of October 2007. The Committee has invited nearly 70 international organizations to attend the meeting, which will focus on terrorist mobility and border security. States Members of the United Nations have been invited to participate as observers and join the 15 Member States attending the meeting as the Committee. The Executive Directorate has been active in trying to identify a donor to finance this important meeting, and the Government of Spain has indicated its willingness to assist the Committee in this regard.

95. In early 2007, the Executive Directorate established a secure database (TRIM) with a view to organizing, managing and protecting the information it has acquired. As of September 2007, the Directorate has migrated over 25,000 information files, and will continue to build its matrix of technical assistance containing data on the requests of Member States for technical assistance to implement resolution 1373 (2001), the facilitation of those requests to donors/providers, and actions taken by donors/providers to help Member States implement resolution 1373 (2001) and thus build their capacity to participate effectively in the global fight against terrorism.

96. This database is the only detailed and comprehensive compendium of information on United Nations efforts to build the capacity of Member States in the global fight against terrorism. The database has the capacity to provide reports on a national, regional or global basis concerning specific elements of the status of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). In accordance with presidential statements of the Security Council, access to the database of the Executive Directorate has been made available to experts of the 1267 and 1540 Committees with a view to developing synergies and complementarities with the other counter-terrorism expert bodies of the Security Council.

97. The Executive Directorate has also built an interactive website for the Counter-Terrorism Committee, which contains information such as reports of Member States; a directory of assistance; links to the Executive Directorate's technical assistance matrix; a directory of best practices, codes and standards, approved by the Committee, which Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations may consult as part of their efforts to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); and other current information. The

Committee's website is updated regularly in all six official languages of the United Nations, and maintains links to other United Nations websites, as well as direct links to other organizations and specialized agencies engaged in the global fight against terrorism.

98. The objective, the expected accomplishments and the indicators of achievements of the Executive Directorate for 2008 are presented below.

Objective: to assist the Counter-Terrorism Committee with monitoring the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), and other relevant counter-terrorism resolutions of the Council.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progress in implementation by Member States of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	(a) Broader implementation by Member States of the relevant Security Council resolutions *Performance measures* (i) Increased number of completed/updated preliminary implementation assessments of Member States in compliance with Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) 2006: 88 Estimate 2007: 193 (including Cook Islands) Target 2008: 193 (new updated preliminary implementation assessments) (ii) Increased number of Member States ratifying one or more of the 13 international counter-terrorism conventions/3 additional protocols each year 2006: 42 Estimate 2007: 45 Target 2008: 50 (iii) Number of referrals from Member States seeking Executive Directorate facilitation of technical assistance relevant to Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) 2006: 142 Estimate 2007: 160 Target 2008: 160

	(iv) Number of best practices, codes and standards identified by the Executive Directorate and posted on the Counter-Terrorism Committee website 2006: 193 Estimate 2007: 87 Target 2008: 50

Outputs

- Updating the preliminary implementation assessments of Member States
- Provision of technical assistance referrals to donors/providers on behalf of Member States and following up to previous referrals made in 2006 and 2007
- Development of detailed action plan for those Member States that report late or not at all to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in coordination with experts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004), resulting in better implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)
- Conduct of 10 authorized visits by the Executive Directorate visits to Member States
- Executive Directorate reports on visits to Member States and follow-up reports
- New list of Member States, with justifications, for visits in 2009 or later
- Third report to the Security Council on the status of implementation of resolution 1624 (2005)
- Identifying/developing and posting on the Counter-Terrorism Committee website of additional best practices, codes and standards on counter-terrorism via intensified links with Member States, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and civil society

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(b) Greater synergy, contact and coordination with experts of Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and 1540 (2004)	(b) Increased collaboration and information-sharing among experts of the Executive Directorate, the two Committees and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force *Performance measures* (i) Number of joint visits to Member States with experts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the two Committees 2006: 8 Estimate 2007: 8 Target 2008: 10

	(ii) Provision of database access and sharing of reports/documents 2006: No Executive Directorate database, 88 reports/documents Estimate 2007: Total access to the Executive Directorate database and sharing of all reports/documents Target 2008: Facilitate total access to the Executive Directorate database (iii) Number of cases of coordinated policy guidance with 1267/1540 experts and international, regional and subregional organizations 2006: 0 cases Estimate 2007: 5 cases Target 2008: 5 cases

Outputs

- Fulfilling tasks mandated to the Executive Directorate under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and coordinating with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
- Ten authorized Executive Directorate visits to Member States using information from the databases of the two Committees and/or visits to Member States with experts of the two Committees
- Maintaining and facilitating full access to the Executive Directorate database for experts of the two Committees and Security Council Member States; and providing limited access to the database for all Member States
- Maintenance of interoperability of the Executive Directorate database with the United Nations information technology network for archive/records management and security controls
- Assistance to relevant international, regional and subregional organizations in developing new counter-terrorism policies based on broadest possible policy coordination among experts of the Executive Directorate and the two Committees
- Coordinating input to quarterly reports to the Security Council from the three counter-terrorism committees on implementation of synergies and complementarities among the three bodies with plans for additional steps

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Enhanced cooperation and coordination with international, regional and subregional organizations involved in the fight against global terrorism	(c) Increased collaboration between the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and international, regional and subregional organizations to help the Member States implement resolution 1373 (2001), to promote best practices, to foster exchanges of information, and to organize seminars and workshops to further such outcomes

Performance measures

(i) Number of international, regional and subregional organizations meetings where the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate is invited to participate in a leading role

2006: 24

Estimate 2007: 55

Target 2008: 50

(ii) Number of joint workshops with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and regional/subregional organizations

2006: 0

Estimate 2007: 2

Target 2008: 2

(iii) Number of informal forums, facilitated by the Committee and the Executive Directorate, held with technical assistance donors/providers, relevant Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations

2006: 1

Estimate 2007: 2

Target 2008: 2

(iv) Number of special Counter-Terrorism Committee meetings facilitated by the Executive Directorate with international, regional and subregional organizations

2006: 0

Estimate 2007: 1

Target 2008: 1

Outputs

- Semi-annual reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on areas of cooperation and coordination with international, regional and subregional organizations
- Developing broader and deeper contacts with international, regional and subregional organizations to promote better implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), especially with African subregional organizations plus INTERPOL, the European Union and the Counter-Terrorism Action Group of the Group of Eight

- Participation in a leading role in 50 meetings of international, regional and subregional organizations with other international organizations
- Two joint workshops with subregional organizations to exchange information on counter-terrorism and to provide assistance to Member States submitting late or no information on implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)
- Two informal meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with donors/providers and relevant Member States to enhance the provision of technical assistance
- Preparation of a possible Sixth Special Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(d) Enhanced dialogue with Member States to explain the work of the Security Council and the Counter-Terrorism Committee in monitoring the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	(d) Increase in the number of public information initiatives and active maintenance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee website *Performance measures* (i) Number of Committee/Executive Directorate media conferences, press statements or press releases issued 2006: 21 Estimate 2007: 25 Target 2008: 35 (ii) Number of Committee press kits distributed to Member States, international, regional and subregional organizations, media and civil society; production of video for the Counter-Terrorism Committee website 2006: 300 press kits Estimate 2007: 450 press kits Target 2008: 600 press kits/1 video on DVD (iii) Number of meetings with civil society/ NGOs with Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate presentation or active role 2006: 96 Estimate 2007: 120 Target 2008: 150

Outputs

- Maintaining and updating the Counter-Terrorism Committee website in all six official languages of the United Nations
- Maintaining and updating the Directory of Assistance from donor/providers of technical assistance to Member States on the website
- 35 media conferences or issue press statements/releases on the role of the Security Council and the Committee in counter-terrorism activities
- Production and distribution of press kits to Member States, media and civil society
- Production of a video on the role of the Security Council and the Committee in the global fight against terrorism, for posting on the Committee website and for distribution as a DVD
- Organization of meetings with civil society NGOs , including academic institutions and think tanks, to promote the work of the Security Council and the Committee in the global fight against terrorism

External factors

99. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate is expected to achieve its objectives provided that Member States implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and provided that the collection and analysis of information for the Counter-Terrorism Committee is not hindered by adverse security situations.

Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2006-31 December 2007		*Variance*	*Requirements for 2008*		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
Category of expenditure	*Appropriations* (1)	*Estimated expenditures* (2)	*Savings (deficit)* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total requirements* (4)	*Non-recurrent requirements* (5)	*Total requirements 2007* (6)	*Variance* (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	10 456.0	10 187.4	268.6	5 671.9	—	5 412.7	259.2
Operational costs	4 373.7	3 939.5	434.2	1 833.5	—	2 211.1	(377.6)
Total requirements	**14 829.7**	**14 126.9**	**702.8**	**7 505.4**	**—**	**7 623.8**	**(118.4)**

100. The estimated requirements of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for 2008 amount to $7,505,400 net ($8,414,900 gross) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 35 positions (1 ASG, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 11 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 7 General Service (Other level)) and the establishment of a new P-2 position of Information Management Officer ($5,671,900), travel costs associated with participation of the staff members of the Executive Directorate in assessment missions, meetings and training ($750,400), requirements for rental of office space ($869,500), communications ($125,200), including public information services, information technology ($49,800) and other supplies, services and equipment ($38,600).

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Total***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Approved 2007	—	1	1	2	9	11	3	—	**27**	—	8	**35**	—	—	—	**35**
Proposed 2008	—	1	1	2	9	11	3	1	**28**	—	8	**36**	—	—	—	**36**
Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1**	**1**	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	**1**

101. A position of Information Management Officer at the P-2 level is proposed for establishment beginning 2008 in order to maintain and update the new Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate database, and to facilitate access to the database through the Counter-Terrorism Committee website which serves as a central portal at the United Nations for information on Member States' implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).